

The Newmarket

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. IX. NO. 17,

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 483.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits in the
Court of Queen's Bench for the Creditors of
Yorkland Pool, Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, &c.
Jude 3, 1859.

W. HOBLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner for the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street,
Aurora, May 25, 1855.

J. SAXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, Main Street New-
market, All kinds of Watches and Clocks
upset in order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1859.

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed
with Dispatch.
Newmarket, P. O. 6th, 1856.

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857.

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEW MARKET.

THE proprietor having again resumed the short
HOTEL specially intended for the travelling
public that he premises have undergone a thorough
repair, and is now prepared for the reception of
guests. The R.R. contains Liquors of the best
Brands; and the Larder well supplied.

JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857.

Nowmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLEN begs to return thanks for
past favor, and to intimation that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.

67 A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
and STOVES, PLOUGHES, &c., for sale.
Nowmarket, February 10th, 1854.

**UNITED FIRE & UNITY
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,**
OF ENGLAND,
Capital, £2,600,000 Sterling.
J. W. MAISDEN,
Agent Newmarket.

S. M. DAVIS,
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery,
VICTORIA & TORONTO.

BRANCH OFFICE in Newmarket conducted by J.
L. CAMPTON, Esq., Feb. 15, 1859.

**NORTH AMERICAN
HOTEL,**
MAIN - STREET, NEWMARKET,
CHAS. BRESFORD, Proprietor.

THE above Commodious Establishment has
been recently fitted and refurbished for the
accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully
sollicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting
Newmarket.

C. Good Stabling, and a careful hostler.
Newmarket, July 23rd, 1859.

Whiskey Whiskey! Whiskey!
DOMESTIC AND TODDY,
Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or
Quart. For Sale cheap by
G. A. WALLACE.

Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the New
Building, Newmarket, C. W.

JOHN BENTLEY.

Razors, Scissors and Knives,
GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on
reasonable terms, by

A. JACKSON.

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.

Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada,
and recently one of the Medical officers
of the Toronto General Hospital, and
Professor of Anatomy and Surgery
in Dr. Rolph's Medical School.

IT is returned to AURORA, and re-taken by
his former residence, on Yonge-street, where he
may be consulted at all times, on the various
branches of his profession.

Aura, Dec. 15, 1859.

FEBRUARY 7, 1859.

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

Can be obtained at

Dr. NASH'S Medical Hall,

NEWMARKET.

Hides ! Hides ! Hides !

THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for
hides.

THOMAS NIXON.

Nowmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858.

For Sale.

February 7, 1859.

SILIPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

No. 35, King-st. East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oil, Dy-Stuffs,

Colors, Varnishes, Brushes,

Spirit Tincture,

Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints,

Artists' Materials, Essences,

Patent Medicinalines,

Pasty Goods, Perfumery, &c., Pure Wines and

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Toronto, July 20th, 1859.

FOR SALE !

2,000 FENCE & FOUNDATION CEDAR

POSTS. Enquire of

A. J. McCracken.

Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1859.

Marksmen's Home,

JAS. MCCLURE

HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now thoroughly fitted up for the
accommodation of Guests, and attached to it is
one of the best Public Rooms in the Village.

JAS. MCCLURE,

Licensed Auctioneer !

For the United Counties of York and Peel.

Holland Landing, March 2d, 1860.

14-4

Oliver's Extracted without Pain, by Oliver's
Extract Biogistic Process, which perfectly
harmonizes, by

W. C. ADAMS,

Surgical Dressing, 59 King-street East, south side,

Church-street.

All operations in Dentistry carefully and skill-

fully performed.

Toronto, July 18, 1859.

14-18

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,

ROHITECT, &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West,

Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856.

14-15

T. Bishop & Son,

BRIQUET-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stonemasons,

Denton in Limestone, &c., &c.,

Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857.

14-16

A. BOUTLBYE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyan-

cer, &c., Newmarket.

Nowmarket, Oct. 19th, 1855.

14-17

J. SAXTON,

BARRISTER in Chancery, Attorney,

Conveyancer, &c., Office—in the New Court,

Toronto, June 5, 1857.

14-18

JOHN R. JONES,

BARRISTER-at-Law, Collector in Chancery,

Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Build-

ings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toron-

to, Toronto, June 20, 1855.

14-19

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commis-

sioner in the Queen's Bench, Old

Street, Prospect Hill, Newmarket.

Nowmarket, March 26, 1856.

14-10

INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London,

Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Agent.

Nowmarket, Nov. 3, 1855.

14-41

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he

has REMOVED to his new premises on Durham

Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may

be consulted at all hours, except when absent on

his professional business.

Nowmarket, May 14, 1856.

14-15

Dr. HACKETT,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.,

RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Gathill Hill,) Newmarket.

14-26

E. D. ROGERS,

JOINER AND CARPENTER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage con-

tinuedly commencing business in this place,

would respectfully intimation that he is prepared to

contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,

of all descriptions, and furnish materials or otherwise,

as may be agreed upon. It keeps constantly

hand, a good supply of Steel and Doors. All

orders executed in a neat and substantial manner,

and with dispatch.

Nowmarket, May 24, 1857.

14-38

RYAN & HALLEN,

CEVELY ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

Office—Nowmarket, County of York.

New Advertisements.

Lost or Stolen—M. O. Bell.
List of Letters—Autora.
List of Letters—Newmarket.

Train Times—Newmarket.
Moving South.
Accommodation Train - - - 8:32 a.m.
Mid Train - - - 6:44 p.m.
Moving North.
Mid Train do - - - 9:10 a.m.
Accommodation Train - - - 6:55 p.m.

Agents for "New Era."

Aurora	Mrs. JAMES LLOYD.
Bettley	SETH ASHTON.
Lloydtown	S. SHINER.
Lockey	J. J. PRALON.
Nobleton	SAMUEL MACHEL.
Sharon	C. STOKES.
Holland Landing	J. TERRY.
Queensville	J. McCURK.
Keswick	W. G. CARE.
Georgina and Sutton	H. MOORE.
Oakwood	R. H. EVANS.
Pine Orchard	JAMES WEIR.
Lincolnville	M. WILSON.
Stouffville	W. H. MCKAY.
Newlands	DR. FREEZ.
Uxbridge	M. HUNTER, P. M.
	SMITH, F. H.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, June 8, 1860.

General Summary.

We noticed, in our last issue, a new work just issued by Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS, of Sherton. A few copies have been left at this office for sale; price, 30cts. They can also be had at the publisher at Sherton.

On May 1st a by-law adopted this week in the County Council, the Village of Holland Landing has been incorporated. It now becomes necessary for the Township of East Gwillimbury to alter or abolish the Wards of that Municipality.

To-morrow week the Kettleby Division B. of T., holds their annual Pic Nic in Mr. Macmillan's Grove, near the Village. Tea served from 12 till 3 o'clock p.m., after which the assembly will be reassembled by this speaker engaged for the occasion.

Another letter appears to day from Coroner Price on the Inquest affair. We must respectfully decline all further correspondence on the subject as no new matter is now being brought out. The public can readily form an opinion of the whole subject, and render a verdict accordingly.

Crystal Spring Lodge of Good Temper, purpose holding a grand Bazaar, in the Grove of Charles Bayne, Esq., East Gwillimbury, on the 8th instant (to-morrow). A Procession will be formed at the Hall, Lot No. 21, in the 4th Con., and proceed to the grove, where tea will be served.—Tickets—25cts.; children under 12, half-price.

A Pick Nick in aid of the W. M. Church building fund in North Gwillimbury, taken place on Sunday, June 1, on the 20th instant. Bazaar will be in readiness at Payson's Landing and at Bell Ewart to carry passengers to and from the Island. Tickets, including passage in boats, 50cts.; children under 12, half-price. The Indian Choir will be present to enliven the proceedings.

On the 3rd instant a violent tornado passed over some portions of Illinois and Iowa, U.S. Many lives were lost and hundreds of people badly injured. Buildings and property were destroyed in a similar manner to which we referred to having been the case in Whitechapel last week. At Alton, Illinois, upwards of \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed. It is said the storm travelled a distance of nearly miles in Iowa, and twenty miles in Illinois.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday last a laboring man named ALEXANDER MARSHALL, whilst assisting to raise a heavy piece of timber, to load a car on the Northern R. R., about one-half mile south of Bradford, was struck on the head by a piece of lumber fastened to the timbers, and, on being removed to his house, only lived a few hours. He died from compression of the brain. Coroner Price being summoned by the Peace Officer held an inquest on the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as above stated.

We understand that Mr. McGANN, of Toronto, purposes giving an exhibition of his deaf-mute pupils in Newmarket during the present month. He gave an exhibition, some time ago, in St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to a large audience, which was well received. We are glad Mr. McGANN has decided on visiting the interior of the county, as many people are entirely ignorant of his school, or the objects in view. True, those who take an interest in Municipal matters may have observed the action taken by the County's Council, and the interest manifested by the late lamented Warden; but beyond this little is known. We are pleased, therefore, that an opportunity is about to be offered of witnessing.

In a speech before the County's Council on Monday last, in opening the proceedings, the Warden stated these Councils had paid "over \$93,000 for the maintenance of prisoners which should have been borne by the city." And in the face of this, we have the fact that through the influence of Toronto the bill for separating the city from the County for judicial purposes was vetoed. Under these circumstances who would not be in favor of a division of this County? The preparation paid by North York of \$23,000 would build and neatly complete the furnishings of the new County buildings required; but we still have the evil of paying juries for doing city business, with all the necessary expenses attending the holding of Courts. It takes a long time to induce the public to consent to a change; but a few more such statements as the above, will open their eyes, we fancy—and lead to united action. There is also a new demand of \$12,000 for work upon the Esplanade, "that was thought," says the Warden, "to be of comparatively little value." Of this amount North York will probably be called upon to contribute about \$2,000. This is the way we are taxed for the benefit of the better; but we never tax a dollar expended in this northern country of the thousands collected. A petition goes in occasionally, asking for aid upon the Town Line Road, for instance: "O! we have determined" says our dignified Council, "not to expend funds upon roads" upon "principle." Yes, and upon "principle" they are drawing upon our resources continually; and the people are quite abounding. We look for a change shortly.

Sharon Feast.

The above feast, in connection with the "Children of Peace," took place on Saturday, and was largely attended—upwards of 500 sat down to dine. A sermon was preached in the morning at 11 o'clock, by DAVID WILLIAMS, in the temple—the religious services occupying about two hours. The assembly then returned to the meeting house in procession—preceded by the standard-bearers and the Sharon Brass Band. After the refreshments had been served, the band played a number of

stirring airs, and the assembly dispersed. The attendance at these feasts, grows larger every year.

Mr. Mosley on the Griddle.

This is a great country; and Wm. Mosley, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for this great County in the aforementioned great country, would fain make the public believe, through the columns of the Aurora, that he is the greatest Justice in this great country. No wonder he thinks himself the best qualified to occupy the chair, when he undertakes to defend the acts of the "family compact" at Aurora. In making our comments upon this occasion, we desire the public to bear two thoughts in mind. First—Mr. Mosley is a Justice of the Peace, and as such, both in his acts and writings should set a pattern of law, dignity, respect and order. Secondly, that himself and those who act and counsel with him, have only held office about one year. Having premised this much, let us examine the would-be gentleman's language towards us in his last bilious effervescence epistle. He commences by saying he does not consider it "worth while, writing to the scamp of the *Bra*," and then referring to our last comments, says we were "foaming with rage while visiting the absurd tobacco juice espistles of trash and filth." This is the language of a Justice of the Peace in the year 1860. However on referring to the article in question the only trash and filth we can discover is to be found in the quotations from Mr. Mosley's former letter, which were filthy and trashy enough, in all conscience.—But it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Mosley did not perceive from whence the obnoxious part of our article emanated—so many hands take part in the concoction and remodelling of his epistles, that on their appearance he is ashamed of his acknowledged authorship.

Mr. Mosley next asks us what we mean by the word "conclave." What! a Justice of the Peace—a fragment of the compact—a dispenser of law—one of our aristocracy, in this great country—ask for the meaning of the word "conclave"? But the fun of the question appears in the next sentence following, where he says we must be "either ignorant or mad." If "ignorant," why ask? if "mad," why answer such "filthy tobacco justice epistles"? No, no, Mr. Mosley, you give the lie to your statement by your very acts!—Desiring however to be as obliging as possible, particularly to our patrons, we will enlighten the gentleman by defining the word "conclave" to mean, as Walker says—"a close assembly;" but to be more easily understood—"the family compact black list J. P.'s in Machell-town." In future we cannot undertake to give Mr. Mosley the definition of every simple word made use of; he must expand the price of a few bricks in books—and first of all he will find Webster's or Walker's Dictionary very useful as the nucleus to his library.

From a casual remark we made in a former article, about "importing emigrants," merely to show the absurdity of dragging in foreign matter, as Mr. Mosley had been telling the public that he had "patronized" us, he appears to have worked himself up into a terrible ferment, but finally settles down, by saying—

"I am not aware that I contributed anything towards the importation of Mr. Jackson or his parents from the gold country."

Lest the thought that Mr. Mosley had contributed something for our benefit—he is a very generous man, by the way, at least he would fain make the public believe so)—should overbalance his equilibrium, we will take this opportunity of informing him that Mr. Jackson and his parents are natives of this great country called Canada; and although not belonging to that class of community denominated "aristocracy," or possessed of so much of this world's goods as some other people, yet we can pay our honest debts, and that is more than some of our traders can say. Mr. Mosley has taken it upon himself to speak for the whole "compact," and if he likes to indulge in personalities, we will done him and his friends to their hearts content.

Mr. Mosley soliciting patronage for the late Aurora Sun, along with its celebrated editor in Newmarket. We again assert the statement, that he did so, by asking parties in this village to subscribe for that paper. It is quite unnecessary to mention names or drag other people into this controversy, and we therefore refrain.

We perhaps were in error in stating that revelations would be made that would "astonish even the perpetrators themselves." Ill-natured sinners become impervious to shame; but we are satisfied that the public have been astonished at the conduct of some of the J. P.'s at Aurora—in so far as to be the guardian of the public weal. Let Mr. Mosley's memory is treacherous, we will remind him of a few cases: "The first is the case of Hollins, Ransom. The acting constable on this occasion asserts that "before hearing the case for the prosecution, called upon Mrs. Ransom instead of Mr. Ransom, for their defence." A most unheard of procedure—and were only relieved in their dilemma by Dr. Phillips, who happened to drop in to hear the case.

The next was the case of Culverwell & Hannan—the information having neither date, place, County or Province. Is this the way these celebrated J. P.'s do their business?

Then there was the celebrated "sugar" case, in which Mrs. Ransom was bungled, in trying to serve a notice of appeal. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Mosley took anything but a gentlemanly part—being afraid of his "brother" magistrate to do his duty as an officer or neighbor—leaving a woman to perform the work he should himself undertake.

Besides in the "sugar" case above given, when the party was charged with selling at short weight, the Bench never examined the weights or even had them produced in court; and yet attempted to inflict a fine of \$5 upon the offending parties. Is such conduct as this not enough to "astonish even the

perpetrators themselves" when reflecting upon it?

Look, too, at their actions in trying to have a constable dismissed, because, sooths, he was not of the same political stripe! "He is a main man," shouted frantically one of these losers of law and justice,—and hence he must not be in office,—he is top intelligent, The chairman of the Board was astonished, I hope the public will agree, with no in' seging, I could not satisfy the exigencies of this case, without taking the pains to do it at full length, and I also believe if this system was put into practice, whenever an honest man is unworthy and factiously attacked, and attempts are made to injure him in public estimation, by untruthful and disreputable persons (under the pretence of a sense of duty) that character integrity and capability would at length become the rule, and not the exception in the conduct of our public men; and, at all events it would have the effect of thoroughly enlightening the public mind by making it acquainted with the real facts of the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS PYNE
Newmarket, May 30th, 1860.

Arrival of the Nova-Scotian.

FARHILLS POINT, June 4.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* passed Farhills Point at four o'clock this morning with 41 cabin and 263 steerage passengers.

The *North Briton* arrived at Queenstown on the 25th ult., at ten o'clock, p.m.

The steamer leaving on the 30th calls at Derry.

The *Nova Scotian* came through the Straits, and met much ice and foggy weather.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May 23.—Breakfasts generally dull; weather fine and favorable for crops. Flour in fair demand at rather advanced prices. Western Canal 2½ cwt.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 2½ cwt. Wheat—A moderate business and full prices maintained. White 12s 6d per 100 lbs; red 10s 3d; a 11s 3d. Corn—Sparingly any business doing with a decline of 6d. White 36s 3d; 37s 6d; yellow 36s 5d; 35s 6d; mixed 34s 6d. Sugar market inactive; 54,000 bags Paisible cost at 23s 9d. Ashes—Little change; pot 29s; pearls 33s.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 21st there was an unusual excitement and crowded attendance on account of threatened hostilities to the bill repealing the paper-duty. Earl Granville moved the second reading of the bill, and explained that there would be ample resources in the Exchequer to meet the loss of the duty. He appealed to the House not to set an objectionable precedent by throwing out a Money Bill which had received the deliberate sanction of the House of Commons. Lord Lyndhurst admitted that the House of Lords had no right to amend or originate any Money Bill, but asserted that their right to reject such bills had never been disputed. If they had not, what was the use of sending such bills up to them. He called upon the House not to impair its legitimate influence by interfering with the other House of Parliament.

Lord Montagu said that the high authority of Lord Lyndhurst had completely disposed of the question of the power of the Lords to reject the bill, and after attacking Gladstone's financial scheme, he moved his amendment, viz.: That the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Lyndhurst whilst admitting the privilege of the House of Lords was of opinion that an unprecedented exercise of it would involve them in serious difficulties. He asserted that the precedents cited by Lord Lyndhurst did not apply to the present case. He called upon the House not to impair its legitimate influence by interfering with the other House of Parliament.

Lord Chelmsford was of opinion that the constitutional privileges of the Lords had been satisfactorily settled by the statements of Lord Lyndhurst, with which he fully concurred.

Lord Derby spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and said he was glad that the opposition originated with a support of the Government, because he had no desire to overthrow the Ministry. On the contrary his object was to relieve them from their embarrassing position with respect to the future finances of the country. He attacked Gladstone's budget, and asserted that although he was not opposed to the bill, he did not like it, and regarded it as expedient at the present juncture to sacrifice a million and a half of revenue, he should support the contemplated amendment.

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County Council.

Wednesday, June 6.
The Council met at ten o'clock—the War-
den (D. Rector, Esq.) in the chair.Mr Ironsides moved the Council to Com-
mittee of the Whole for the purpose of con-
sidering the propriety of repealing by-law No.
71 of the Council, Mr. James in the chair.The by-law provides for the improvement
and maintenance of several sections of roads
lying within or partly bounding the townships
of Markham, Whitchurch, East Gwillimbury,
North Gwillimbury and Georgina, such im-
provements and maintenance to be at the ex-
pense of the several townships mentioned
above.Mr. Ironsides objected to that portion of the by-law which provides that the township
of Whitchurch shall maintain so much of the road
which divides it and Markham as lay oppo-
site the first, seventh and ninth concessions
of Whitchurch, and so much of the road di-
viding Whitchurch and East Gwillimbury as
lay opposite the sixth, seventh, eighth and
ninth concessions of Whitchurch.A lengthy discussion took place on the
subject.Mr. Tyrrell moved that the Committee of
Roads and Bridges be instructed to take into
consideration any amendment necessary to be
made to the by-law.—Carried.

The Committee then rose and reported.

In the Council a vote was taken upon the
question of the reception of the report as fol-
lows:YEAR.—Messrs Barnhart, Crawford, Esq.,
Graham, Haines, Holburn, Henry, Howlett,
James, Jeffrey, McLeod, Parker, Ross,
Scott, Tyrell, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Well,
Webb, and Wright.—20.NAY.—Messrs Burton, Chambers, Ir-
sides, Maclean, Perdu, Storatt and Walker.
—7.

The report was then received.

Mr Scott presented a report from the Com-
mittee on Finance and Assessment on various
matters submitted to them.Report adopted and the Council adjourned
till to-morrow.

The New Tavern Act.

The following Bill—"To diminish the
Number of Tavern Licenses in Upper Cana-
da, has become Law.1. From and after the passing of this Act
it shall not be lawful for any Municipal Coun-
cil to grant or issue any tavern license, unless
upon petition praying for the same, signed by
at least thirty of the resident freeholders of
the Municipality within which the same is to
have effect; and no new license shall be granted,
unless the same shall be for a tavern pro-
vided with such accommodations as are herein-
after prescribed; and the word tavern in this
clause shall be held to include any inn, ale-
house, beerhouse, or other house or place
of public entertainment, in which spirituous,
fermented, or other manufactured liquors are
sold to be drunk on the premises.2. From and after the passing of this Act,
no Municipality shall grant tavern licenses in
proportion greater than one for every two
hundred and fifty souls therein on an average
for the last census, or by a special conputation
taken by order of the municipal Council con-
cerned; provided that no incorporated Town
shall be considered as having less than the
number of inhabitants required to entitle such
place to be incorporated as Town.3. Every tavern hereinabove licensed, shall
contain, in addition to what may be needed
for the use of the family of the tavern keeper
not less than four bedrooms with the suitable
complement of bedding and furniture, and (ex-
cept in Cities and Incorporated Towns) there
shall also be attached to it, proper stabling
for six horses.4. In cities, towns and villages, Municipal
Corporations may exempt a certain number
of persons having or entitled to have, a taver-
n license, from the necessity of having all
the tavern accommodation, required by the
third clause of this Act; that is to say—

In cities a number not exceeding

In towns a number not exceeding

5. This Act shall not be construed to pre-
vent Municipal Councils from imposing addi-
tional terms and conditions, or making further
regulations or further limiting the number of
tavern licenses.6. Any officer of a Municipality, or other
person, who issues a license contrary to the
provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty
of misbehavior, and, upon conviction thereof,
shall pay a fine of not less than forty, nor
more than one hundred dollars, or may be im-
prisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days,
or both, at the discretion of the Court.7. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada
only.Our fair cousin, Fanny, (we dare not give
her surname) says she really is surprised
at the ridiculous complaints which men
keep making about crinoline, and for
course they must admit that the widest of
wide petticoats covered but two feet!

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, June 8, 1860.
WHEAT, \$1 25 a \$1 30.
SPRING WHEAT, \$1 00 to \$1 05.
FLOUR, \$5.
OATS, 25cts.
BALE, 60.
PEAS, 50cts. to 55cts.
POTATOES, 25cts.
BUTTER, 12cts.
EGGS, 9cts.
CHEESE, 12cts. to 15cts.
BUTTER per 100 lbs \$0 60.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 7, 1860.
The price of grain to prime fall wheat ranges
from \$1 40 to \$1 45 per bushel, and for com-
mon and ordinary \$1 35 a \$1 40. Not a great
deal of wheat has been bought at below \$1 40, and the average price for Tuesday was not less
than \$1 41 per bushel.Spring Wheat has been steady at \$1 10 a \$1
25 per bushel. The quality is uniformly
good and outside rates are freely paid.Barley is in fair demand, but prices are con-
siderably lower, 50cts. being the current
rate. Ryegrass is dull and nominal at 9cts.For oats the enquiry is moderate and pretty
well met by the supply. They are firm at 32cts.
peck.Peas are in good request with a moderate
supply at 65cts. per bushel.Potatoes were freely offered every day dur-
ing the week, and on some occasions were a
complete drug on the market, at 15cts and 20cts
per bushel, while on other days 20cts. to 25cts. has
been realized. Each day's price is regulated
by the supply.The same remark applies to fresh butter, of
which there has been an unusually large
amount offering. The price has ranged from
10cts to 15cts per lb, a great deal having been got
from farmer's wagons at 12cts. In tub butter
there is no improvement to notice, except it be
that some purchases are being made at rates
exceedingly low, 8cts being the only figure real-
ized during the week for any quantity. By the
fifth, No. 1 can be had at from 8cts to 10cts per
lb.Eggs are hardly so plentifully supplied, and
are firm at 8cts to 9cts per dozen. Poultry is out of
season, and is scarce at 40cts a \$20 per pair for
chicks.WILLIAM WANG,
Newmarket, May 14th, 1860.J. W. COLLINS, Town Clerk.
Whitchurch, May 21st, 1860.WILLIAM McMaster, Jr.,
Water Street, Newmarket, April 23, 1860.J. W. MARSDEN,
Newmarket, May 31, 1860.

T. A. HARTON

H. HAS received a New Stock of Large, Balloreno
and Muslin Hobo, Flounced and Double Skirt
DRESSES,Mon's Summer Cloths & Clothing
Boots and Shoes well assort'd and cheap. A
Large lot of cheap Crockery.

Newmarket, June 7, 1860.

M. C. BELL,
Newmarket, June 7, 1860.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, June
1st, 1860.Anderson Anthony
Adams Jane
Arnold Elizabeth
Barber W. C.
Coutney Win
Chambers Mary
Clancy Thomas
Clinton Ezra
Crescer James
Clark Ruth
Doubtton Daniel
Fidds John
Fleury Alexander
Gear Win
Giberton George
Glancy James
Graham John
Hart Thomas
Hombroff Miss
CHAS. DOAN Postmaster.

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REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office,
June 1st, 1860.Ayley Eq John P
Batt Eq W. C.
Billings Miss Mildred
Barker John
Bolland Miss Ellen
Brown John
Barwick Eq Elizabeth
Browne John
Campbell Mrs
Graig William
Gatty Wemyss
Bundar D. H. M.
Evans John
Fusty James P
Frost C. B.
Fellington Mrs Jane
Gibson Thomas
Galloway & Buelled
Gray John
Hooper Eq George
Hill Miss Honora
Hill Miss Honora
Wright Mrs. J.
WM. ROB Postmaster.

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Morgan Patrick
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More

Amusement.

Bulver says that "death often changes a man into love." Certainly it does; we may have an antipathy to sheep and swine, and yet love mutton and pork.

Quay—If an Englishman of the size of Bayes can lick a Yankee of the size of Brown, what sized Yankee could an Englishman of the size of Heron lick?

"My name is Somerton," says a punster. "I am a miserable bachelor. I can not marry; for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest notion of propriety, to turn a Somerton?"

The witty Duke of Wharton having introduced a Scripture story into one of his speeches in the House of Lords, was asked by a right reverend prelate when he should have done preaching? "When I am made a bishop, my lord," was the sarcastic reply.

A new whiskey called "tangle-leg" is said to have been invented. It is made of diluted alcohol, nitro acid, boot-leg and tobacco, and will upset a man at a distance of 400 yards from the demijohn.

Pasing along the street a few days ago, we observed in the window of a partially vacant house, the following notice:—"The upper part of this house to let, containing three rooms, a cellar kitchen, and a back-yard!"

Leap Year Story.

It is a well known fact that the ladies are allowed by the conventional rules of society and common consent, to take the lead of the men every leap year, and if they feel disposed, to go as far as to pop the question, without being considered rude or forward. Although the right and privilege is conceded to the ladies, the male bear of their taking advantage of it. However, our case in which the lady did avail herself of the privilege of leap year, occurred in this city on New Year's Day. We will relate the particulars, but will not give the real names, for the reason that the parties might not relish the idea of having the privacy of their domestic affairs brought before the public.

There is a certain fashionable boarding house in this city, (we will locate it on Thirty-Third Street,) where a very handsome young widow was boarding. This young clerks, (we will name them Smith, Brown and Jones,) called upon the lady on New Year's Day. The widow cheerfully was in her room and saw the young gents. The handbodily informed her, when she remarked:

"I intend to have one of those young men for a husband."

The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went to the parlor to receive her visitors. The widow immediately followed her, and without waiting for an introduction approached Smith and said:

"Will you consent to become my husband?"

The young man blushed, and was very much confused at hearing the question from a lady he had never seen before, but he finally succeeded in stammering out:

"Owing to the shortness of our acquaintance, and the fact that another person has some claim upon my affections, I hope you will please excuse me."

"Certainly," said the widow, "I will, with pleasure, as I did not notice this gentleman," addressing Mr. Brown, "before I spoke to you, or else I would have proposed to him first. Will you marry me, Mr. Brown?"

"I will," said Brown, "the ice is now broken. I would have been married man years ago if I could have mustered courage enough to have popped the question, but as you have taken advantage of leap year and removed the stumbling block, I will become your husband, just as soon as you please."

"Right off," remarked the widow; "land lady, please send for my bonnet and out-door apparel."

The necessary articles were sent for, and Mr. Brown, with his intended hanging gracefully on his arm, started for the residence of the pastor of the Boatman's Church. When the minister was about to unite the couple in the bonds of wedlock, each heard the other's name for the first time. Everything went on as merrily as a marriage bell with the married couple all that day.

Next morning Brown awoke; the effects of the previous day's free living having now entirely worn off, he began to reflect. He thought he was in rather a bad shape; out of employment in the middle of winter, very little money, and a wife depending on him for her support. While revolving the subject over in his mind, and not being able to decide what he had better to do—run off, or commit suicide—his wife awoke.

"My dear," said she, "have you any objection to collect a few bills?"

He started, thinking that she supposed he had some money coming to him, and that she desired him to collect a little money for her benefit, and muttered rather sullenly:

"No, I have no objection to collecting money when there is anything coming to us."

"I don't mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer, and there you will find bills to the amount of five hundred dollars for rents due for the past month; you will please collect them and accept the money from me as a New Year's gift."

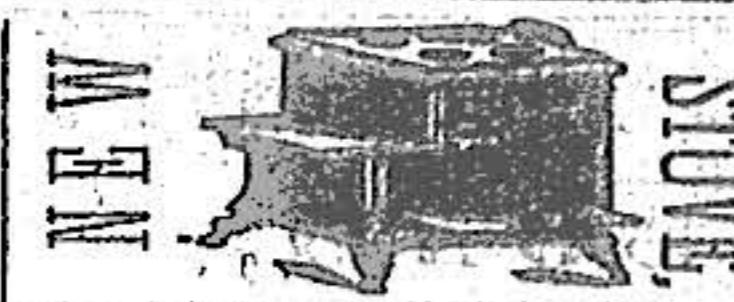
Brown leaped from his bed, scarcely believing his senses, or that he distinctly understood his wife, and then rushed to the bureau and there found the bills.

As he last saw Brown he was out collecting bills—found it a very easy job—and heard him extolling on the benefits of matrimony.—N. Y. Times.

More Relics of Sir John Franklin—Mr. Robert Kennicott, a young gentleman belonging to Chicago, is now on an overland tour of scientific research to the Arctic regions, and has written an interesting letter, which is published in the Chicago Press and Tribune. It is dated at Port Simpson, Mackenzie River District, Hudson Bay Company's Territory, November 10, 1859. He says:

"Upon our last fall, gave Mr. Ross some awards and a ship's copper that undoubtedly came from the wreck of Franklin's ship. I hope to secure some or large relief. Nothing definite is yet learned respecting Franklin's fate, though circumstantial evidence proves pretty strongly that his ship was crushed in the ice at or near the point, deserted. When the company's post is established on the Anderson, in the barren grounds, for trade with the Esquimaux, the whole matter will doubtless be settled from them."

My collections, though not large will, I am sure, prove highly interesting to naturalists generally. I have obtained in all some five hundred vertebrates and several thousand invertebrates; all of which, from such a locality, must be more or less valuable. I have a number of vertebrates not in any American museum; several described by Richardson, but never found since, and at least two or three never mentioned at all by him. Of insects, annals and crustaceans, I hope I have still more unknown species."



**TIN & COPPER
WAREHOUSE,**
Directly opposite the North American
NEW MARKET.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received into his commencement in business, respectfully intimates that he has just received a large and varied assortment of COOKING, BOX, PARLOR, HALL AND BED-ROOM STOVES,

Which he will sell at the lowest comparative price. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Tin Ware.

Having added to his stock the whole of the EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

TIN-WARE, &c.,
Embracing the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. George Mortimer, the whole will be disposed of

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also, to hand, a splendid assortment of

Fancy Bird Cage.

Orders for Tin Roofing, Easy Troubling, Plumbing and Bell Hanging, promptly executed.

COPPER WORK,

In all instances, neatly executed, and on the most reasonable terms, such as

Copper Stills, Pumps, Steam-Pipes, Brew-ers' Kettles, &c.

Being a PRACTICAL PLUMBER, he is prepared to execute orders for the fitting up of Water-Closets, Blows, Clusters, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Baths, &c., &c.

Old Brass, Copper, Lead, and Rags taken in Exchange for Tin Ware; likewise Farm Produce.

W. S. WAITE.

January 25, 1860.

OF A PPLICTED READI

EUROPEAN

MEDICAL HOUSE

—AND—

Botanic Dispensary,

No. 51, KING-ST., WEST, TORONTO, C.W.,

ESTABLISHED BY

DR. GOODING, (formerly of England.)

A NEW, SPEEDY, and most SUCCESSFUL

method of treating

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Malaria or tertian Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys & Bladder, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Skin Ulcers, Mercruial Complaints, etc., etc., etc.

NO Charge for Advice.

Da. George is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is new. It is based on scientific principles, and never discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such, that patients can be cured at their own houses without expense, in any part of the country, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express.

REVERSED DEBILITY.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by bad habits in youth, the effects of which are palpitation, impotency, sometimes a sloping in the early stages, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with insomnias, may be cured by the New Holistic Remedies.

COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address, DR. GOODING,

No. 51, King-St., West, Toronto, C.W.

Dr. GOODING, No. 51, King-St., West, Toronto, C.W.

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Patent, & Patent.

IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS.

THE Subscribers wishes to inform the Trade in general that he has bought of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, Painter, the full right to vend and sell in the North Riding of York, the improved method of

CUTTING AND CRIMPING.

The great advantages derived from this Patent is that Crimping in the usual way is entirely done away with, its Crimping Machines and Blocks are not required. There is also a saving of three to four pins in one side of upper. This fact alone is well worthy the attention of those who belong to the Trade. Our experience in the business warrants us to say that this improved method is of great benefit to the Trade than anything yet introduced. The above Patent Right was granted April 21, 1852. Persons in the Trade wishing to purchase Shop Rights, will please address to the subscriber,—

JOHN BENTLEY.

Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1859.

THOMAS HIGGINS,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HOLLAND LANDING,

Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860.

Wanted to Exchange

Bran and Shorts for Store Pigs & a few Cow.

Apply to the Newmarket Steam Mill.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Feb. 2, 1860.

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies

CHARLES F. TILSTONE

MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and are ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, Agent.

Newmarket.

March 12, 1860.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Re Opened in Newmarket.

THE Underwriter has much pleasure in informing the business community, that the manager of the Montreal Telegraph Company has again re-opened an office in this place, and the services have been fully restored to the subscribers, which will be duly appreciated by the business community.

Messages transmitted to any part of Canada, and the principal cities of the neighboring Republics, will be received and forwarded to the offices of the New Era Office.

E. HUGHES,

Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1859.

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